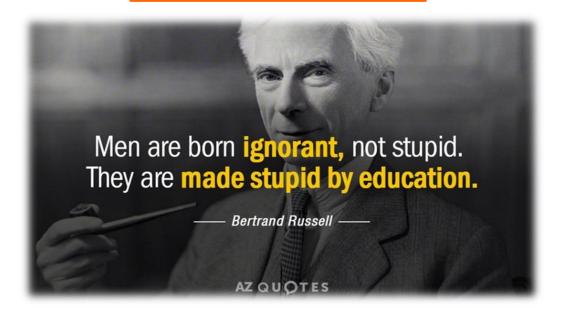
# 108 Greatest Of All Times



Globally selected Personalities



18 May 1872 <::><::> 2 Feb 1970

ISBN:978-81-981806-9-8 <u>Compiled by:</u> Prof Dr S Ramalingam



# Na Subbureddiar 100 Educational Trust

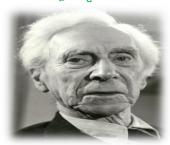
[An ISO 9001 - 2015 Certified]
AD-13,5th Street, Anna Nagar West, Chennai - 600 040

WWW.nasubbureddiar100.in





18 May 1872



2 Feb 1970

Earl (Bertrand Arthur William) Russell
The Nobel Prize in Literature 1950

Residence at the time of the award: United Kingdom

# **Prize motivation:**

"in recognition of his varied and significant writings in which he champions humanitarian ideals and freedom of thought"

> Language: English Prize share: 1/1

https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/literature/1950/russell/biographical/

https://library.mcmaster.ca/spaces/archives/russell





# Bertrand Russell

[First published Thu Dec 7, 1995; substantive revision Wed May 27, 2020]

https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/russell/

Bertrand Arthur William Russell (1872–1970) was a British philosopher, logician, essayist and social critic best known for his work in mathematical logic and analytic philosophy. His most influential contributions include his championing of logicism (the view that mathematics is in some important sense reducible to logic), his refining of Gottlob Frege's predicate calculus (which still forms the basis of most contemporary systems of logic), his defense of neutral monism (the view that the world consists of just one type of substance which is neither exclusively mental nor exclusively physical), and his theories of definite descriptions, logical atomism and logical types.

Together with <u>G.E. Moore</u>, Russell is generally recognized as one of the founders of modern analytic philosophy. His famous <u>paradox</u>, <u>theory of types</u> and work with <u>A.N. Whitehead</u> on <u>Principia Mathematica</u> invigorated the study of logic throughout the twentieth century (Schilpp 1944, xiii; Wilczek 2010, 74). In the public mind, he was famous as much for his evangelical atheism as for his contributions to technical philosophy.

Over the course of a long career, Russell also made important contributions to a broad range of other subjects, including <a href="ethics">ethics</a>, politics, educational theory and religious studies, cheerfully ignoring Hooke's admonition to the Royal Society against "meddling with Divinity, Metaphysics, Moralls, Politicks, Grammar, Rhetorick, or Logick" (Kreisel 1973, 24). Generations of general readers have also benefited from his popular writings on a wide variety of topics in both the humanities and the natural sciences. Like <a href="Voltaire">Voltaire</a>, to whom he has been compared (Times of London 1970, 12), he wrote with style and wit and had enormous influence.

After a life marked by controversy – including dismissals from both Trinity College, Cambridge, and City College, New York – Russell was awarded the Order of Merit in 1949 and the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1950. Noted also for his many spirited anti-nuclear protests and for his campaign against western involvement in the Vietnam War, Russell remained a prominent public figure until his death at the age of 97.

Interested readers may listen to two sound clips of Russell speaking.

- 1. Russell's Chronology
- 2. Russell's Work in Logic
- 3. Russell's Work in Analytic Philosophy
- <u>4. Russell's Theory of Definite Descriptions</u>
- <u>5. Russell's Theory of Neutral Monism</u>
- 6. Russell's Atheism
- 7. Russell's Social and Political Philosophy
- <u>8. Contemporary Russell Scholarship</u>
- Bibliography
  - Primary Literature
  - Secondary Literature
- Academic Tools
- Other Internet Resources
- Related Entries

# A Chronology

## [https://users.drew.edu/jlenz/brs.html]

- **1872** Bertrand Russell is born 18 May at Ravenscroft, Wales, to John and Kate, Lord and Lady Amberley. John Stuart Mill is his secular godfather.
- **1874** His mother and sister die from diphtheria in June and July, respectively.
- **1876** In January his father dies of bronchitis. He and his brother, Frank, begin living with their paternal grandparents.
- **1878** Lord John Russell, the former prime minister and Russell's paternal grandfather, dies, and his grandmother, Lady Francis Russell, takes charge of his upbringing.
- **1890** Russell enters Trinity College, Cambridge University, and begins studies in applied mathematics and mathematical physics (e.g., calculus, optics, astronomy,

- statics, hydrostatics, dynamics). In February, he is elected to the Apostles, an intellectual secret society at Cambridge.
- **1893** Upon coming of age in May, Russell inherits £20,000. In July, he begins a year of philosophical studies focusing on ethics, metaphysics, and th-century philosophy.
- Graduating from Cambridge in June, he chooses a fellowship thesis topic on the philosophy of non-Euclidian geometry. He marries Alys Pearsall Smith in December.
- **1895** Russell attends economics lectures at the University of Berlin from January to March, receives a five-year fellowship from Trinity College in October, and subsequently studies German social democracy while researching his thesis on geometry.
- In January, Russell publishes "The Logic of Geometry" and in March studies Georg Cantor's set theory. In October, he visits the United States. In December, he publishes *German Social Democracy*.
- In January, Russell publishes a review of Louis Couturat's book on Cantorian set theory, *De l'Infini Mathématique* (1896). In May, he reads Hermann Lotze's *Metaphysik* (1879) and publishes his fellowship thesis as *An Essay on the Foundations of Geometry*. In "Seems Madam? Nay, It Is," a talk given in December to the Apostles, he begins to break with idealism.
- Russell's grandmother dies in January. In January and February, he attends John McTaggart's lectures on Lotze. Throughout the year, Russell has frequent discussions with G. E. Moore, leading to their adoption of realism and break with idealism. In September, Russell reads Alexius Meinong's *Über die Bedeutung des Weberschen Gesetzes* (1896). He subsequently travels to Italy, Germany, and France, visiting Couturat in November.
- Beginning in January, Russell lectures on G. W. Leibniz at Trinity College. In April, he publishes his review of Meinong's *Über die Bedeutung* and responds to Henri Poincaré's review of his *Essay on the Foundations of Geometry*. In July, he again studies Cantorian set theory.
- At Couturat's invitation, Russell gives a talk in August at the International Congress of Philosophy in Paris and attends the Second International Congress of Mathematicians, where he meets Giuseppe Peano and hears him speak. Russell acquires Peano's publications in September and reads them all. He publishes *A Critical Exposition of the Philosophy of Leibniz* in October. Meanwhile, Russell reads volume 1 of Gottlob Frege's *Grundgesetze der Arithmetik* (1893). In December, he discovers what is now called Cantor's paradox of the greatest cardinal, which leads him to give a first formulation of a paradox of sets. Russell remains silent on the matter for over a year, except to Alfred North Whitehead. He completes a draft of *The Principles of Mathematics*.

- **1901** In June, Russell begins to work with Whitehead on "Finite and Infinite Cardinal Numbers," a paper that anticipates *Principia Mathematica* (1910-1913) by treating cardinal numbers within the logic of relations. He publishes the important "Logic of Relations" in July and November.
- **1902** In January, Russell acknowledges that his marriage to Alys is unhappy. In May, he begins reading Alexius Meinong's *Über Annahmen* (1902). In June, his rereading Frege's *Begriffsscrift* (1879) and *Grundgesetze* shows him the significance of these texts. Later that month, he communicates the paradox he had earlier discovered, now called Russell's paradox, to Frege and Peano. He receives Frege's response in a matter of days. Russell informs Couturat of the paradox in September.
- **1903** In May, Russell's *The Principles of Mathematics* is published; it contains his first attempt to prevent contradictions by means of distinguishing entities into types. From June through December, he works on problems of meaning and denoting.
- **1904** In April, July, and August, Russell publishes "Meinong's Theory of Complexes and Assumptions." In July, he publishes "The Axiom of Infinity."
- **1905** In June, Russell reads "The Nature of Truth" to the Jowett Society. In July, he publishes "The Existential Import of Propositions." In October, he publishes his most famous essay, "On Denoting," followed in November by "On the Relation of Mathematics to Symbolic Logic." By this time, he has drafted "On Some Difficulties in the Theory of Transfinite Numbers and Order Types" and is experimenting with a method of preventing paradoxes that does not involve type-distinctions, inspired by the techniques described in "On Denoting."
- **1906** In March, "On Some Difficulties in the Theory of Transfinite Numbers and Order Types" is published, followed in September by "Les Paradoxes de la Logique," which is later published as "On Insolubilia." In these articles, Russell continues to experiment with a substitutional method of handling the contradictions.
- **1907** In May, Russell runs for office on the Women's Suffrage ticket in Wimbledon, a Tory district, creating publicity for the movement but losing. Later, he publishes "On the Nature of Truth," accepts a more complex, or ramified, theory of types, and considers the no-classes theory.
- **1908** In May, Russell publishes "Mathematical Logic as Based on the Theory of Types," written a year earlier. He is elected a fellow of the Royal Society. "Determinism and Morality," written in May 1905, is published in October. It is later reprinted as the fourth section of "Elements of Ethics" in Philosophical Essays (1910).
- **1909** In April, Russell publishes "Pragmatism," an essay reviewing John Dewey, William James, and F. C. S. Schiller. It is reprinted in 1910 in *Philosophical Essays*.
- **1910** In February and May, Russell publishes the first three sections of "Elements of Ethics." In May, he also publishes "The Theory of Logical Types." He receives a five-year lectureship at Trinity. *Philosophical Essays* appears in November. In December,

- with Whitehead, he publishes volume 1 of *Principia Mathematica*. He reviews Spinoza's *Ethics*.
- **1911** In March, Russell begins an intimate relationship with Ottoline Morrell. In the same month, he publishes "Analytic Realism" and reads "Knowledge by Acquaintance and Knowledge by Description" to the Aristotelian Society. It is published later in the year. In October, he reads "On the Relations of Universals and Particulars" to the Aristotelian Society and meets Ludwig Wittgenstein, who has come to study with him.
- **1912** The Problems of Philosophy is published in January. In April, volume 2 of Principia Mathematica is published, as is "The Philosophy of Bergson." Poincaré dies in July. In October, Russell is working on the paper "What Is Logic?" and in December on the nature of matter.
- **1913** Volume 3 of *Principia Mathematica* is published in April. In May, Russell begins work on *Theory of Knowledge* but abandons it in June after considering Wittgenstein's objections to it. In July, he publishes "On the Notion of Cause." In September, Russell meets Norbert Wiener and reads his dissertation. In the same month, he arranges for Wittgenstein's dictation of "Notes on Logic."
- **1914** Between March and May, Russell teaches two classes at Harvard University, one on logic, the other on epistemology. He also gives the Lowell lectures there, which are published in August as *Our Knowledge of the External World*. World War I begins. Russell throws himself into antiwar, pacifist work. In November, he delivers "On Scientific Method in Philosophy" as the Herbert Spencer lecture at Oxford University.
- **1915** In January, Russell publishes "The Ethics of War." In February, he meets D.H. Lawrence. In May, he receives a renewal of his five-year lectureship at Trinity College. In July, he publishes "The Ultimate Constituents of Matter." In November, he publishes *Justice in War-Time*, rejecting his earlier moral objectivism for moral subjectivism.
- **1916** In April, Russell begins working for the No-Conscription Fellowship. In June, he is fined £110 for his antiwar speeches and writings. In July, he is dismissed from Trinity College for these antiwar efforts. *Principles of Social Reconstruction* is published in November.
- **1917** Russell's publications throughout the year mostly concern the war. From October to December, he delivers lectures in London on mathematical logic, which he later publishes as *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy* (1919).
- **1918** In January, Cantor dies. From January till March, Russell delivers eight lectures in London on logical atomism; the first two are published in the Monist in October. In February, he is sentenced to six months in Brixton prison for referring in print to American use of police to break strikes. Russell enters prison in May. He begins to reject dualism for neutral monism, writing much of what is to become *The Analysis of Mind* (1921) as well working on *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy*. He leaves prison in September.

- **1919** In January, April, and July, the remaining lectures on logical atomism are published in *The Monist*. In February, Russell writes "On Propositions: What They Are and How They Mean." From May to June, he delivers lectures on the analysis of mind. In November, Albert Einstein's general relativity theory is confirmed by experiment. For a week in December, Russell meets at the Hague with Wittgenstein, recently released as a prisoner of war. This is their first contact since 1914. In the same month, Trinity College awards Russell a new five-year lectureship, to commence in July 1920.
- **1920** Trinity College grants Russell a one-year leave of absence. From April through June, he travels through Russia, where he meets Emma Goldman and interviews Vladimir Lenin. In September, he leaves for China with Dora Black, arriving in October, the same month his essay "The Meaning of *Meaning*" is published in *Mind*. Russell resigns his Trinity lectureship at the end of October. In November, *The Practice and Theory of Bolshevism* is published.
- **1921** Still in China in March, Russell falls ill with pneumonia and is reported dead by the Japanese press. *The Analysis of Mind* is published in June. In August, Russell arrives back in England. In September, he divorces Alys and marries Dora, who gives birth to his son John in November. Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, with an introduction by Russell, is published in German in December.
- **1922** In July, Russell publishes a review of John Maynard Keynes's *Treatise on Probability*. In August, he publishes the essay "The Theory of Relativity." *The Problem of China* is published in September. In November, Russell runs unsuccessfully as the Labor Party candidate in Chelsea. Wittgenstein's *Tractatus* is published in English in December.
- **1923** In March, Russell finishes *The Prospects of Industrial Civilization*, written with Dora. "Vagueness" is published in June. *The ABC of Atoms* appears in September. In December, Dora gives birth to Russell's daughter Katharine Jane. Throughout the year, Russell works on appendices and a new introduction to *Principia Mathematica* that incorporate ideas suggested by Frank Ramsey and Wittgenstein.
- **1924** Russell publishes "Logical Atomism" in January, *Icarus, or the Future of Science* in February, and a number of papers on mathematics and physics throughout the year. In February, he completes the new introduction to *Principia Mathematica*.
- **1925** In March, volume 1 of the second edition of *Principia Mathematica* is published. *What I Believe* appears in the same month. Gottlob Frege dies in July. *On Education, Especially in Early Childhood* is two-thirds done by August. *The ABC of Relativity* is published in October.
- **1926** In January, Russell publishes "Perception." *On Education* comes out in February, "Psychology and Politics" comes out in March, "Relativity and Religion" in May, a review of Ogden and Richard's *The Meaning of Meaning* in August, and "Behaviorism and Values" in December.

- **1927** In April, the pamphlet *Why I Am Not a Christian* is published, followed by *The Analysis of Matter* in July and *An Outline of Philosophy* in November. After *Analysis of Matter*, Russell does not publish another book of academic philosophy until 1940. Russell and Dora open the Beacon Hill School in September. Throughout October and November, Russell lectures in New York to raise money for the school.
- **1928** From January to March, Russell lectures on the philosophy of physics; he also runs the Beacon Hill School. In February, he publishes "Mr. F. P. Ramsey and Logical Paradoxes." At the same time, Dora is lecturing in the United States to raise money for the school. In September, *Sceptical Essays* is published.
- **1929** In February, Russell reviews Arthur Eddington's *Nature of the Physical World*. In June, Russell and Moore examine Wittgenstein for the PhD. In September, at the start of a new school year at Beacon Hill, Russell begins a two-month series of lectures in New York to raise money for the school. *Marriage and Morals* is published in October.
- **1930** Frank Ramsey dies in January at age 26. Russell's essay "Probability and Fact" is published in August. *The Conquest of Happiness* comes out in October. In December, Russell reviews James Jeans's *Mysterious Universe*.
- **1931** In March, Russell's older brother, Frank, dies, and Russell becomes the third Earl Russell. In July, he begins a weekly syndicated newspaper column for the Hearst newspaper chain. In September, he publishes *The Scientific Outlook*. In October, he reviews Ramsey's *Foundations of Mathematics*. From October through December, he is in New York raising money for the Beacon Hill School.
- **1932** In January, Russell participates in the BBC broadcast "Has Science Changed Society?" Peano dies in April. SIn September, Russell's book *Education and the Social Order* is published. In December, he and Dora agree to a legal separation.
- **1933** In April, Russell publishes a review of Eddington's *Expanding Universe*. In July, he begins living with Patricia ("Peter") Spence, his children's former governess at the Beacon Hill School.
- **1934** In October, Russell publishes *Freedom and Organization 1814-1914* and lectures on "The Revolt Against Reason" to the Fabian Society (reprinted as "The Ancestry of Fascism" in *In Praise of Idleness*).
- **1935** In July, Russell and Dora divorce, and he leaves the Beacon Hill School. In October, he publishes *In Praise of Idleness. Religion and Science* is published the same month, anticipating the emotivist ethics of A. J. Ayer as well as that of C. L. Stevenson. In November, he reads "The Limits of Empiricism" to the Cambridge University Moral Sciences Club.
- **1936** Russell and Patricia Spence marry in January. In March, Russell reviews A. J. Ayer's *Language, Truth, and Logic*. In April, he delivers "The Limits of Empiricism" to

the Aristotelian Society. In May, he publishes "On Order in Time," in July "The Limits of Empiricism," and in October *Which Way to Peace*?

- **1937** In February, Russell delivers his maiden speech in the House of Lords. The Amberley Papers: The Letters and Diaries of Bertrand Russell's Parents, edited with Patricia, appears in print in March. Russell's son Conrad is born in April. In September, he publishes a new introduction to the second edition of *The Principles of Mathematics*. In November, he reads "On Verification" to the Aristotelian Society.
- **1938** Russell reads "Propositional Attitudes" to the Oxford University Philosophical Society in February and "On the Relevance of Psychology to Logic" to the Aristotelian Society in July. "On Verification" is published in July. In September, he begins a one-year appointment at the University of Chicago and publishes *Power: A New Social Analysis*. While in Chicago, Russell engages Rudolf Carnap in extensive discussions about the nature of meaning and knowledge.
- **1939** In March, Russell receives a three-year appointment to teach at the University of California. On a lecture tour from March through May, he speaks on the imminence of war. In September, Germany invades Poland: for much of Europe, World War II begins.
- **1940** In February, Russell receives an appointment to the faculty of the City College of New York, to begin in January 1941. He resigns from his position in California. In April, the New York appointment is revoked on morals charges. From October to December, Russell delivers the William James Lectures at Harvard University. In June, he publicly announces his support of the war against Germany. In August, he accepts a five-year lectureship appointment from the Barnes Foundation in Pennsylvania. *An Inquiry into Meaning and Truth* is published in December.
- **1941** In January, Russell begins lecturing on the history of Western philosophy at the Barnes Foundation. These lectures form the basis of his *History of Western Philosophy* (1945). Russell speaks on CBS radio with Mark Van Doren about Hegel's *Philosophy of History*.
- **1942** From January to April, CBS radio broadcasts several talks by Russell with Jacques Barzun, Mark Van Doren, Scott Buchanan, and others on various figures in the history of philosophy. In December, Russell is dismissed by the Barnes Foundation before the end of his contract.
- **1943** From July through December, Russell works in Bryn Mawr College's library on *History of Western Philosophy*. In November, having successfully sued the Barnes Foundation for breach of contract, he is awarded \$20,000 in damages. In October, November, and December, he speaks on "Postulates of Scientific Inference" at Bryn Mawr, Wellesley College, and Princeton University. In December, while living in Princeton, New Jersey, he begins regular discussions with Albert Einstein.
- **1944** In January, Russell learns that he has been awarded a lectureship at Trinity College. He returns to England in June. In the fall, he begins lectures at Trinity on

non-demonstrative inference; he gives these annually through 1949. "My Mental Development" and "Reply to Criticisms" are published in *The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell*.

- Russell begins speaking regularly on BBC radio on a wide variety of popular and political subjects. In October, *A History of Western Philosophy* is published in America. His essay "Logical Positivism" is also published in October.
- In June, on behalf of the British Council, Russell speaks in Switzerland on "Power." In November, *A History of Western Philosophy* is published in Britain.
- In January, Russell reviews the second edition of Ayer's *Language, Truth, and Logic*. From February to May, Russell delivers a number of talks for the BBC. In September and October, on behalf of the British Council, he speaks in Holland, Belgium, and France on the need for world government. Whitehead dies in December. Russell continues to give regular talks and interviews on BBC radio.
- **1948** In January, Russell and Fr. Frederick Copleston, SJ, take part in a BBC broadcast debate on the existence of God. In October, Russell publishes *Human Knowledge: Its Scope and Limits*. Also in October, while on a lecture tour in Norway, he survives the crash of a small plane into the ocean. Two days later, he continues his lecture tour. In the same month, he speaks in Berlin on behalf of the foreign office. In December, he gives the first of six Reith lectures (commemorating John Reith) on BBC radio.
- In January, Russell delivers the second of the Reith lectures on BBC radio; these lectures are published in May as *Authority and the Individual*. In April, Russell decides to separate from Patricia. In May, he publishes *Authority and the Individual*. He is awarded the Order of Merit in June. In September, he is elected a Life Fellow to Trinity College.
- **1950** Russell publishes the essay "Logical Positivism" in January. *Unpopular Essays* comes out in September, the same month in which Russell resumes a friendship with the American Edith Finch. In November, Russell delivers his Machette lecture at Columbia University. It is later published as *The Impact of Science on Society*. In December, he is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.
- In April, Wittgenstein dies. Russell publishes *The Impact of Science on Society* in May and *New Hopes for a Changing World* in September.
- In May, Russell celebrates his 80th birthday. In June, he and Patricia divorce. In July, he publishes *What Is Freedom?*, funded by the Information Research Department (IRD), a clandestine agency of the British government. The IRD later secretly funds the publication of *What Is Democracy?* (1953) as well. Russell marries Edith Finch in December.
- In February, Russell publishes "The Cult of Common Usage," a criticism of the school of ordinary language philosophy. He also publishes *Satan in the Suburbs*, a

- collection of short stories. From September through October, Russell broadcasts several talks on different topics on BBC radio.
- **1954** In May, Russell publishes *Nightmares of Eminent Persons*, another collection of short stories. In July, he publishes *Human Society in Ethics and Politics*. In August, he reviews Ayer's *Philosophical Essays*. In December, he delivers the influential BBC broadcast "Man's Peril from the Hydrogen Bomb." It is reproduced the next year as "The Russell-Einstein Manifesto."
- **1955** In January, Russell speaks on John Stuart Mill to the British Academy. His talk is later reprinted as a pamphlet and in *Portraits from Memory*. In April, Einstein dies, having previously written Russell of his willingness to sign a document outlining the dangers of nuclear war. In July, "The Russell-Einstein Manifesto" is published, leading to the first Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, in 1957.
- **1956** In March and April, Russell protests the conviction and imprisonment of Martin Sobell, an accomplice of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. In August and throughout the year, Russell protests when French, British, and Israeli forces attack Egypt. In September, *Portraits from Memory* is published, followed by *Logic and Knowledge* in October. During this year and every year thereafter, Russell writes extensively on the threat of nuclear war.
- **1957** In April, Russell publishes "Logic and Ontology." In July, "Mr. Strawson on Referring" is published in reply to Strawson's 1950 essay "On Referring." In October, *Why I Am Not a Christian* appears in Britain. In November, Russell publishes "An Open Letter to Eisenhower and Khrushchev," to which Nikita Khrushchev and John Foster Dulles reply.
- **1958** In January, Russell reviews Gilbert Ryle's *Concept of Mind*. He founds, presides over, and addresses the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), publishing their first pamphlet in February. In October, G. E. Moore dies; Russell writes an obituary for the *Times*.
- **1959** In January, Russell publishes *Common Sense and Nuclear War. My Philosophical Development* is published in May.
- **1960** In February, Russell debates Edward Teller on nuclear issues on Edward Murrow's CBS television show. Russell resigns from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and forms the Committee of 100, over which he presides. *Act or Perish*, a leaflet written by Russell, is published by the Committee of 100 late in October.
- **1961** In September, Russell, who is 89 years old, is sentenced to two months in prison after being charged with incitement to breach of peace for participation in an antinuclear demonstration with other members of the Committee of 100. The sentence is reduced to one week in a prison hospital. In October, *Fact and Fiction* is published.

- **1962** In August, the Cuban ambassador to Great Britain tells Russell of the Cuban government's concerns about a possible U.S. invasion of Cuba. In October, President John F. Kennedy finds evidence of Soviet missiles in Cuba and begins a blockade of Cuba. Russell sends telegrams to Khrushchev and Kennedy urging conciliation. Khrushchev replies to Russell publicly, agreeing that the crisis should not be further escalated and offering to have a summit meeting with the United States.
- **1963** In January, Russell resigns as president of the Committee of 100. *Unarmed Victory*, his account of the Cuban Missile Crisis, is published in April. That month, Russell begins protesting American atrocities, including the use of napalm, in Vietnam. He forms the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation in September.
- **1964** Russell writes "The Duty of a Philosopher in This Age." In August, the Tonkin Resolution authorizes U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. Russell continues to write voluminously protesting the war in Vietnam and other Cold War threats to peace and safety.
- **1965** Russell publishes an addendum to his "Replies to Criticisms" in a new edition of *The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell*.
- **1966** Russell forms the International War Crimes Tribunal to investigate American military actions in Vietnam.
- **1967** In January, *War Crimes in Vietnam* is published. Volume 1 of *The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell* is published in March.
- **1968** Volume 2 of *The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell* is published in April. Russell sells his papers to McMaster University to raise money for the International War Crimes Tribunal.
- **1969** Volume 3 of *The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell* is published in May. *Dear Bertrand Russell*, selections of his correspondence with the general public from 1950 to 1968, is published in September.
- **1970** Russell dies at his home in Penrhyndeudraeth, Wales, on 2 February at the age of 97.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# Honours awarded to Bertrand Russell

- 1. Fellow of the Royal Society 1908
- 2. LMS De Morgan Medal 1932
- 3. Royal Society Sylvester Medal 1934
- 4. Nobel Prize 1950
- 5. Popular biographies list Number 113

# His quotable AUDTES

### America and Americans

In America everybody is of the opinion that he has no social superiors, since all men are equal, but he does not admit that he has no social inferiors. Bertrand Russell: UnpopularEssays

## Arguments and Controversy

The most savage controversies are those about matters as to which there is no good evidence either way.

\*Bertrand Russell: Unpopular Essays\*

## Boredom and Bores

Boredom is a vital problem for the moralist, since at least half the sins of mankind are caused by the fear of it. Bertrand Russell: The Conquest of Happiness

## Conformity

One should respect public opinion in so far as is necessary to avoid starvation and to keep out of prison, but anything that goes beyond this is voluntary submission to an unnecessary tyranny. Bertrand Russell: The Conquest of Happiness

## Enthusiasm and Zeal

What hunger is in relation to food, zest is in relation to life. Bertrand Russell: The Conquest of Happiness

### Fear

Fear is the main source of superstition, and one of the main sources of cruelty. To conquer fear is the beginning of wisdom. Bertrand Russell: Unpopular Essays

## Gossip and Rumor

No one gossips about other people's secret virtues. Bertrand Russell: On Education

## Heaven, Hell, and the Hereafter

The infliction of cruelty with a good conscience is a delight to moralists. That is why they invented Hell. Bertrand Russell: Sceptical Essays

## Hypocrisy

We have, in fact, two kinds of morality side by side: one which we preach but do not practice, and another which we practice but seldom preach. *Bertrand Russell: Sceptical Essays* 

## Leisure

To be able to fill leisure intelligently is the last product of civilization, and at present very few people have reached this level. Bertrand Russell: The Conquest of Happiness

## Mathematics

Mathematics may be defined as the subject in which we never know what we are talking about, nor whether what we are saying is true. Bertrand Russell: Mysticism and Logic

Mathematics . . . possesses not only truth, but supreme beauty—a beauty cold and austere, like that of sculpture. Bertrand Russell: The Study of Mathematics

## Moderation and Abstinence

The people who are regarded as moral luminaries are those who forego ordinary pleasures themselves and find compensation in interfering with the pleasures of others.

Bertrand Russell: Sceptical Essays

### Philosophy

To teach how to live without certainty, and yet without being paralyzed by hesitation, is perhaps the chief thing that philosophy, in our age, can still do for those who study it.

Bertrand Russell: A History of Western Philosophy

## Science

Science tells us what we can know, but what we can know is little, and if we forget how much we cannot know we become insensitive to many things of very great importance.

Bertrand Russell: A History of Western Philosophy

## **Technology**

Machines are worshipped because they are beautiful, and valued because they confer power; they are hated because they are hideous, and loathed because they impose slavery.

Bertrand Russell: Sceptical Essays

## Unhappiness

Men who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact. Bertrand Russell: The Conquest of Happiness

### Work

One of the symptoms of approaching nervous breakdown is the belief that one's work is terribly important, and that to take a holiday would bring all kinds of disaster. If I were a medical man, I should prescribe a holiday to any patient who considered his work important. Bertrand Russell: The Conquest of Happiness

## Some important Web Links

https://www.forbes.com/quotes/author/bertrand-russell/ https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/bertrand-russell-quotes https://in.pinterest.com/minimalistquoteswords/bertrand-russell-quotes/



https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/russell/#Bib https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/author/355

## Primary Literature

- Major Books and Articles by Russell
- Major Anthologies of Russell's Writings
- The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

Major Books and Articles by Russell

- 1896, German Social Democracy, London: Longmans, Green.
- 1897, *An Essay on the Foundations of Geometry*, Cambridge: At the University Press.
- 1900, A Critical Exposition of the Philosophy of Leibniz, Cambridge: At the University Press.
- 1901, "Recent Work on the Principles of Mathematics," *International Monthly*, 4: 83–101; reprinted as "Mathematics and the Metaphysicians," in Bertrand Russell, *Mysticism and Logic and Other Essays*, New York, London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1918, 74–96; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 3.
- 1903, *The Principles of Mathematics*, Cambridge: At the University Press.
- 1905, "On Denoting," *Mind*, 14: 479–493; reprinted in Bertrand Russell, *Essays in Analysis*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1973, 103–119; and in Bertrand Russell, *Logic and Knowledge*, London: George Allen and Unwin, 1956, 41–56; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 4.
- 1907, "The Regressive Method of Discovering the Premises of Mathematics," in Bertrand Russell, *Essays in Analysis*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1973, 272–283; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 5.
- 1908, "Mathematical Logic as Based on the Theory of Types," *American Journal of Mathematics*, 30: 222–262; reprinted in Bertrand Russell, *Logic and Knowledge*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1956, 59–102; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 5.
- 1910, 1912, 1913 (with Alfred North Whitehead), *Principia Mathematica*, 3 volumes, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2nd edn, 1925 (Volumes 1), 1927 (Volumes 2, 3); abridged as *Principia Mathematica to \*56*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1962.
- 1911, "Knowledge by Acquaintance and Knowledge by Description," *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, 11: 108–128; reprinted in Bertrand Russell, *Mysticism and Logic and Other Essays*, New York, London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1918, 209–232; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 6.
- 1912a, *The Problems of Philosophy*, London: Williams and Norgate; New York: Henry Holt and Company.
- 1912b, "On the Relations of Universals and Particulars," *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, 12: 1–24; reprinted in Bertrand Russell, *Logic and Knowledge*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1956, 105–124; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 6.
- 1914a, *Our Knowledge of the External World*, Chicago and London: The Open Court Publishing Company.
- 1914b, "On the Nature of Acquaintance," *Monist*, 24: 1–16, 161–187, 435–453; reprinted in *Logic and Knowledge*, London: George Allen and Unwin, 1956, 127–174; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 7.

- 1914c, "The Relation of Sense-Data to Physics," *Scientia*, 16: 1–27; reprinted in *Mysticism and Logic and Other Essays*, New York, London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1918, 145–179; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 8.
- 1916, *Principles of Social Reconstruction*, London: George Allen and Unwin; reprinted as *Why Men Fight*, New York: The Century Company, 1917.
- 1917, *Political Ideals*, New York: The Century Company.
- 1918, 1919, "The Philosophy of Logical Atomism," *Monist*, 28: 495–527; 29: 32–63, 190–222, 345–380; reprinted in Bertrand Russell, *Logic and Knowledge*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1956, 177–281; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 8.
- 1919a, *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: The Macmillan Company.
- 1919b, "On Propositions: What They Are and How They Mean," *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society*, Supplementary Volume 2: 1–43; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 8.
- 1920, *The Practice and Theory of Bolshevism*, London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.
- 1921, *The Analysis of Mind*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: The Macmillan Company.
- 1922a, Free Thought and Official Propaganda, London: Watts & Co. and George Allen and Unwin Ltd.
- 1922b, "Is There an Absolute Good?", in *Collected Papers*, Volume 9.
- 1922c, *The Problem of China*, London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.
- 1923a, *The ABC of Atoms*, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd.
- 1923b, *A Free Man's Worship*, Portland, Maine: Thomas Bird Mosher; reprinted as *What Can A Free Man Worship?* Girard, Kansas: Haldeman-Julius Publications, 1927.
- 1924, "Logical Atomism," in J.H. Muirhead (ed.), *Contemporary British Philosophers*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1924, 356–383; reprinted in Bertrand Russell, *Logic and Knowledge*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1956, 323–343; also appearing in *Collected Papers*, Volume 9.
- 1925, The ABC of Relativity, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd.
- 1926, On Education, Especially in Early Childhood, London: George Allen and Unwin; reprinted as Education and the Good Life, New York: Boni and Liveright, 1926; abridged as Education of Character, New York: Philosophical Library, 1961.
- 1927a, *The Analysis of Matter*, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner; New York: Harcourt, Brace.

- 1927b, *An Outline of Philosophy*, London: George Allen and Unwin; reprinted as *Philosophy*, New York: W.W. Norton, 1927.
- 1927c, *Why I Am Not a Christian*, London: Watts; New York: The Truth Seeker Company.
- 1929, *Marriage and Morals*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Horace Liveright.
- 1930, *The Conquest of Happiness*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Horace Liveright.
- 1931, *The Scientific Outlook*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: W.W. Norton.
- 1938, *Power: A New Social Analysis*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: W.W. Norton.
- 1939, "The Existence and Nature of God," in John G. Slater (ed.), *A Fresh Look at Empiricism*, 1927–42 (*The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell*: Volume 10), London and New York: Routledge, 1996, 253–68.
- 1940, *An Inquiry into Meaning and Truth*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: W.W. Norton.
- 1945, *A History of Western Philosophy*, New York: Simon and Schuster; London: George Allen and Unwin, 1946; rev. edn, 1961.
- 1948, *Human Knowledge: Its Scope and Limits*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster.
- 1949a, *Authority and the Individual*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster.
- 1949b, *The Philosophy of Logical Atomism*, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Department of Philosophy, University of Minnesota; reprinted as *Russell's Logical Atomism*, D.F. Pears (ed.), Oxford: Fontana/Collins, 1972.
- 1951 (with L.B. Schapiro, C.D. Darlington, Francis Watson, W.N. Ewer and Victor Feather), *Why Communism Must Fail*, London: The Batchworth Press.
- 1952, "Is There a God?" in John G. Slater (ed.), *Last Philosophical Testament*, 1943–68 (*The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell*: Volume 11), London and New York: Routledge, 1997, 542–548.
- 1954, *Human Society in Ethics and Politics*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster.
- 1959, *My Philosophical Development*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster.
- 1961, *Has Man a Future?*, London: Allen and Unwin.
- 1963, *Unarmed Victory*, London: Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster.

- 1967, 1968, 1969, *The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell*, 3 volumes, London: George Allen and Unwin; Boston: Little Brown and Company (Volumes 1 and 2), New York: Simon and Schuster (Volume 3).
- 1967a, War Crimes in Vietnam, London: Allen and Unwin; New York: Monthly Review Press.

## Major Anthologies of Russell's Writings

- A1910, *Philosophical Essays*, London: Longmans, Green.
- A1918, Mysticism and Logic and Other Essays, New York, London: Longmans, Green & Co.; reprinted as A Free Man's Worship and Other Essays, London: Unwin Paperbacks, 1976.
- A1928, Sceptical Essays, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: W.W. Norton.
- A1935, *In Praise of Idleness and Other Essays*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: W.W. Norton.
- A1941, Let the People Think, London: Watts & Co.
- A1950, *Unpopular Essays*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster.
- A1956a, *Logic and Knowledge: Essays, 1901–1950*, Robert Charles Marsh (ed.), London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: The Macmillan Company.
- A1956b, *Portraits From Memory and Other Essays*, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster.
- A1957, Why I am Not a Christian and Other Essays on Religion and Related Subjects, London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster.
- A1961a, The Basic Writings of Bertrand Russell, 1903–1959, Robert E. Egner and Lester E Denonn (eds.), London: George Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster.
- A1961b, *Fact and Fiction*, London: Allen and Unwin; New York: Simon and Schuster, 1962.
- A1968, *The Art of Philosophizing and Other Essays*, New York: Philosophical Library.
- A1969, *Dear Bertrand Russell*, Barry Feinberg and Ronald Kasrils (eds.), London: George Allen and Unwin; Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
- A1973, Essays in Analysis, Douglas Lackey (ed.), London: George Allen and Unwin.
- A1992, *The Selected Letters of Bertrand Russell, Volume 1*, Nicholas Griffin (ed.), London: Allen Lane, and New York: Houghton Mifflin.
- A1999a, Russell on Ethics, Charles R. Pigden (ed.), London: Routledge.

- A1999b, *Russell on Religion*, Louis I. Greenspan and Stefan Anderson (eds.), London: Routledge.
- A2001, *The Selected Letters of Bertrand Russell, Volume 2*, Nicholas Griffin (ed.), London: Routledge.
- A2003, Russell on Metaphysics, Stephen Mumford (ed.), London: Routledge.
- A2013, What I Believe, London: Routledge.

## The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell

## In Print

- CP, Vol. 1, *Cambridge Essays*, 1888–99, Kenneth Blackwell, Andrew Brink, Nicholas Griffin, Richard A. Rempel and John G. Slater (eds.), London, Boston, Sydney: George Allen and Unwin, 1983.
- CP, Vol. 2, *Philosophical Papers*, 1896–99, Nicholas Griffin and Albert C. Lewis (eds.), London and New York: Routledge, 1990.
- CP, Vol. 3, *Toward the* Principles of Mathematics, *1900–02*, Gregory H. Moore (ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 1993.
- CP, Vol. 4, *Foundations of Logic*, 1903–05, Alasdair Urquhart (ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 1994.
- CP, Vol. 5, *Toward* Principia Mathematica, *1905–08*, Gregory H. Moore (ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 2014.
- CP, Vol. 6, *Logical and Philosophical Papers*, 1909–13, John G. Slater (ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 1992.
- CP, Vol. 7, *Theory of Knowledge: The 1913 Manuscript*, Elizabeth Ramsden Eames (ed.), London, Boston, Sydney: George Allen and Unwin, 1984; paperbound, 1992.
- CP, Vol. 8, *The Philosophy of Logical Atomism and Other Essays*, 1914–19, John G. Slater (ed.), London: George Allen and Unwin, 1986.
- CP, Vol. 9, Essays on Language, Mind and Matter, 1919–26, John G. Slater (ed.), London: Unwin Hyman, 1988.
- CP, Vol. 10, *A Fresh Look at Empiricism*, 1927–42, John G. Slater (ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 1996.
- CP, Vol. 11, *Last Philosophical Testament*, 1943–68, John G. Slater (ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 1997.
- CP, Vol. 12, *Contemplation and Action, 1902–14*, Richard A. Rempel, Andrew Brink and Margaret Moran (eds.), London, Boston, Sydney: George Allen and Unwin, 1985.
- CP, Vol. 13, *Prophecy and Dissent, 1914–16*, Richard A. Rempel (ed.), London: Unwin Hyman, 1988.

- CP, Vol. 14, *Pacifism and Revolution, 1916–18*, Richard A. Rempel, Louis Greenspan, Beryl Haslam, Albert C. Lewis and Mark Lippincott (eds.), London and New York: Routledge, 1995.
- CP, Vol. 15, *Uncertain Paths to Freedom: Russia and China, 1919–22*, Richard A. Rempel and Beryl Haslam (eds.), London and New York: Routledge, 2000.
- CP, Vol. 21, *How to Keep the Peace: The Pacifist Dilemma, 1935–38*, Andrew G. Bone and Michael D. Stevenson (eds.), London and New York: Routledge, 2008.
- CP, Vol. 26, *Cold War Fears and Hopes, 1950–52*, Andrew G. Bone (ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 2020.
- CP, Vol. 28, *Man's Peril, 1954–55*, Andrew G. Bone (ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 2003.
- CP, Vol. 29, *Détente or Destruction*, 1955–57, Andrew G. Bone (ed.), London and New York: Routledge, 2005.

## **Planned**

- Vol. 16, Labour and Internationalism, 1922–25.
- Vol. 17, Authority versus Enlightenment, 1925–27.
- Vol. 18, Behaviourism and Education, 1927–31.
- Vol. 19, Science and Civilization, 1931–33.
- Vol. 20, Fascism and Other Depression Legacies, 1933–34.
- Vol. 22, The CCNY Case, 1938–40.
- Vol. 23, The Problems of Democracy, 1941–44.
- Vol. 24, Civilization and the Bomb, 1944–47.
- Vol. 25, Defense of the West, 1948–50.
- Vol. 27, Culture and the Cold War, 1952–53.
- Vol. 30, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, 1957–59.
- Vol. 31, The Committee of 100, 1960–62.
- Vol. 32, A New Plan for Peace and Other Essays, 1963–64.
- Vol. 33, The Vietnam Campaign, 1965–66.
- Vol. 34, *International War Crimes Tribunal*, 1967–70.
- Vol. 35, Newly Discovered Papers.
- Vol. 36, *Indexes*.

## Secondary Literature

- Andersson, Stefan, 1994, In Quest of Certainty, Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell.
- Ayer, A.J., 1971, *Russell and Moore*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

- —, 1972a, "Bertrand Russell as a Philosopher," *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 58: 127–151; reprinted in A.D. Irvine (ed.) (1999) *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, 4 volumes, London: Routledge, Volume 1, 65–85.
- —, 1972b, *Russell*, London: Fontana/Collins.
- Banks, Erik C., 2014, *The Realistic Empiricism of Mach, James and Russell: Neutral Monism Reconceived*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Blackwell, Kenneth, 1983, "Perhaps You will Think Me Fussy ...': Three Myths in Editing Russell's *Collected Papers*," in H.J. Jackson (ed.), *Editing Polymaths*, Toronto: Committee for the Conference on Editorial Problems, 99–142.
- —, 1985, *The Spinozistic Ethics of Bertrand Russell*, London: George Allen and Unwin.
- —, and Harry Ruja, 1994, *A Bibliography of Bertrand Russell*, 3 volumes, London: Routledge.
- Blitz, David, 2002, "Did Russell Advocate Preventive Atomic War Against the USSR?" *Russell*, 22: 5–45.
- Bostock, David, 2012, *Russell's Logical Atomism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Broad, C.D., 1973, "Bertrand Russell, as Philosopher," *Bulletin of the London Mathematical Society*, 5: 328–341; reprinted in A.D. Irvine (ed.) (1999) *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, 4 volumes, London: Routledge, vol 1, 1–15.
- Burke, Tom, 1994, *Dewey's New Logic: A Reply to Russell*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Carey, Rosalind, 2007, Russell and Wittgenstein on the Nature of Judgement, London: Continuum.
- Carnap, Rudolf, 1931, "The Logicist Foundations of Mathematics," Erkenntnis, 2: 91–105; reprinted in Paul Benacerraf, and Hilary Putnam (eds.), Philosophy of Mathematics, 2nd edn, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983, 41–52; reprinted in E.D. Klemke (ed.), Essays on Bertrand Russell, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1970, 341–354; and reprinted in David F. Pears (ed.), Bertrand Russell: A Collection of Critical Essays, Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1972, 175–191.
- Chalmers, David J., 1996, *The Conscious Mind: In Search of a Fundamental Theory*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chomsky, Noam, 1971, *Problems of Knowledge and Freedom: The Russell Lectures*, New York: Vintage.
- Church, Alonzo, 1974, "Russellian Simple Type Theory," *Proceedings and Addresses of the American Philosophical Association*, 47: 21–33.
- —, 1976, "Comparison of Russell's Resolution of the Semantical Antinomies with That of Tarski," *Journal of Symbolic Logic*, 41: 747–760; reprinted in A.D.

- Irvine, *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, Volume 2, New York and London: Routledge, 1999, 96–112.
- Clark, Ronald William, 1975, *The Life of Bertrand Russell*, London: Jonathan Cape and Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- —, 1981, Bertrand Russell and His World, London: Thames and Hudson.
- Collins, Jordan E., 2012, A History of the Theory of Types: Developments after the Second Edition of Principia Mathematica, Saarbrücken: Lambert Academic Publishing.
- Connelly, James R., 2021, Wittgenstein's Critique of Russell's Multiple-Relation Theory of Judgement, London and New York: Anthem Press.
- Copi, Irving, 1971, *The Theory of Logical Types*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Demopoulos, William, 2013, *Logicism and Its Philosophical Legacy*, London and New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Dewey, John, and Horace M. Kallen (eds.), 1941, *The Bertrand Russell Case*, New York: Viking.
- Doxiadis, Apostolos, and Christos Papadimitriou, 2009, *Logicomix: An Epic Search for Truth*, New York: St Martin's Press.
- Duffy, Bruce, 1987, *The World as I Found It*, New York: Ticknor & Fields.
- Eames, Elizabeth R., 1967, "The Consistency of Russell's Realism," *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*, 27: 502–511.
- —, 1969, *Bertrand Russell's Theory of Knowledge*, London: George Allen and Unwin.
- —, 1989, *Bertrand Russell's Dialogue with his Contemporaries*, Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.
- Eliot, T.S., 1917, "Mr Apollinax", *Prufrock and Other Observations*, London: Egoist Press.
- Elkind, Landon D.C. and Gregory Landini (eds.), 2018, *The Philosophy of Logical Atomism: A Centenary Reappraisal*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Feinberg, Barry, and Ronald Kasrils (eds.), 1969, *Dear Bertrand Russell*, London: George Allen and Unwin.
- —, 1973, 1983, *Bertrand Russell's America*, 2 volumes, London: George Allen and Unwin.
- Gabbay, Dov M., and John Woods (eds.), 2009, *Handbook of the History of Logic: Volume 5 Logic From Russell to Church*, Amsterdam: Elsevier/North Holland.
- Galaugher, Jolen, 2013, *Russell's Philosophy of Logical Analysis*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.

- Gandon, Sébastien, 2012, *Russell's Unknown Logicism*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Gandy, R.O., 1973, "Bertrand Russell, as Mathematician," *Bulletin of the London Mathematical Society*, 5: 342–348; reprinted in A.D. Irvine, *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, Volume 1, New York and London: Routledge, 1999, 16–23.
- Gödel, Kurt, 1944, "Russell's Mathematical Logic," in Paul Arthur Schilpp (ed.), *The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell*, 3rd edn, New York: Tudor, 1951, 123–153; reprinted in Paul Benacerraf and Hilary Putnam (eds.), *Philosophy of Mathematics*, 2nd edn, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983, 447–469; reprinted in David F. Pears (ed.) (1972) *Bertrand Russell: A Collection of Critical Essays*, Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 192–226; and reprinted in A.D. Irvine (ed.) *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, Volume 2, New York and London: Routledge, 1999, 113–134.
- Grattan-Guinness, I., 1977, Dear Russell, Dear Jourdain: A Commentary on Russell's Logic, Based on His Correspondence with Philip Jourdain, New York: Columbia University Press.
- —, 2000, *The Search for Mathematical Roots, 1870–1940*, Princeton, Oxford: Princeton University Press.
- Griffin, Nicholas, 1991, Russell's Idealist Apprenticeship, Oxford: Clarendon.
- — (ed.), 2003, *The Cambridge Companion to Bertrand Russell*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- — (ed.), 2014, *Bertrand Russell, A Pacifist at War: Letters and Writings 1914–1918*, Nottingham: Spokesman Books.
- —, 2022, "Russell on Relations, 1898: A Reconsideration," Russell, 42: 5–39.
- —, and Dale Jacquette (eds.), 2009, Russell vs Meinong: the Legacy of "On Denoting", New York: Routledge.
- —, and Bernard Linsky (eds.), 2013, *The Palgrave Centenary Companion to Principia Mathematica*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- —, and Bernard Linsky and Kenneth Blackwell (eds.), 2011, *Principia Mathematica at 100*, Hamilton, ON: Bertrand Russell Research Centre; also published as Special Issue Volume 31, Number 1 of *Russell*.
- Hager, Paul J., 1994, *Continuity and Change in the Development of Russell's Philosophy*, Dordrecht: Nijhoff.
- Hardy, Godfrey H., 1942, *Bertrand Russell and Trinity*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970.
- Hintikka, Jaakko, 2009, "Logicism", in A.D. Irvine (ed.), *Philosophy of Mathematics*, Amsterdam: Elsevier/North Holland, 271–290.
- Hochberg, Herbert, 2001, *Russell, Moore, and Wittgenstein*, New York: Hansel-Hohenhausen.

- Hook, Sidney, 1966, "Lord Russell and the War Crimes Trial", The New Leader,
   49 (24 October); reprinted in A.D. Irvine (ed.) (1999) Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments,
   4 volumes, London: Routledge, Volume 4, 181.
- —, 1976, "Bertrand Russell the Man", *Commentary*, July 1976, 52–54.
- Huxley, Aldous, 1921, *Chrome Yellow*, London: Chatto & Windus.
- Hylton, Peter W., 1990a, Russell, Idealism, and the Emergence of Analytic Philosophy, Oxford: Clarendon.
- —, 1990b, "Logic in Russell's Logicism," in David Bell and Neil Cooper (eds.), *The Analytic Tradition: Philosophical Quarterly Monographs*, Volume 1, Cambridge: Blackwell, 137–172.
- Ironside, Philip, 1996, *The Social and Political Thought of Bertrand Russell: The Development of an Aristocratic Liberalism*, London: Cambridge University Press.
- Irvine, A.D., 1989, "Epistemic Logicism and Russell's Regressive Method," *Philosophical Studies*, 55: 303–327.
- —, 1996, "Bertrand Russell and Academic Freedom," *Russell*, 16: 5–36.
- — (ed.), 1999, *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, 4 volumes, London: Routledge.
- —, 2004, "Russell on Method," in Godehard Link (ed.), *One Hundred Years of Russell's Paradox*, Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 481–500.
- — (ed.), 2009, *Philosophy of Mathematics*, Amsterdam: Elsevier/North Holland.
- —, and G.A. Wedeking (eds.), 1993, *Russell and Analytic Philosophy*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Jager, Ronald, 1972, *The Development of Bertrand Russell's Philosophy*, London: George Allen and Unwin.
- Kaplan, David, 1970, "What is Russell's Theory of Descriptions?" in Wolfgang Yourgrau and Allen D. Breck (eds.), *Physics, Logic, and History*, New York: Plenum, 277–288; reprinted in David F. Pears (ed.), *Bertrand Russell: A Collection of Critical Essays*, Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1972, 227–244.
- Kayden, Eugene M., 1930, "A Tract on Sex and Marriage," *Sewanee Review*, 38: 104–108; reprinted in A.D. Irvine (ed.) 1999, *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, 4 volumes, London: Routledge, Volume 4, 86–89.
- Klement, Kevin C., 2001, "Russell's Paradox in Appendix B of the Principles of Mathematics: Was Frege's Response Adequate?" *History and Philosophy of Logic*, 22: 13–28.
- —, 2003, "Russell's 1903–05 Anticipation of the Lambda Calculus," *History and Philosophy of Logic*, 24: 15–37.
- —, 2010, "The Functions of Russell's No Class Theory," *Review of Symbolic Logic*, 3–4: 633–664.

- —, 2012, "Neo-logicism and Russell's Logicism," *Russell*, 32: 127–59.
- Klemke, E.D. (ed.), 1970, *Essays on Bertrand Russell*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
- Korhonen, Anssi, 2013, Logic as Universal Science: Russell's Early Logicism and Its Philosophical Context, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Kreisel, Georg, 1973, "Bertrand Arthur William Russell, Earl Russell: 1872–1970," *Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society*, 19, 583–620; reprinted in A.D. Irvine (ed.) (1999) *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, 4 volumes, London: Routledge, Volume 1, 24–64.
- Kroon, Fred W., 2006, "Russellian Descriptions and Meinongian Assumptions," in A. Bottani and R. Davies (eds.), *Modes of Existence: Papers in Ontology and Philosophical Logic*, Heusenstamm: Ontos Verlag, 83–106.
- —, 2009, "Existence in the Theory of Definite Descriptions," *Journal of Philosophy*, 106: 365–389.
- Landini, Gregory, 1998, *Russell's Hidden Substitutional Theory*, New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- —, 2002, "Russell's Theory of Definite Descriptions as a Paradigm for Philosophy," in Dale Jacquette, *A Companion to Philosophical Logic*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2002, pp. 194–223.
- —, 2007, *Wittgenstein's Apprenticeship with Russell*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- —, 2011, *Russell*, London and New York: Routledge.
- —, 2021, *Repairing Bertrand Russell's 1913* Theory of Knowledge, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Lapointe, Sandra (ed.), 2018, Logic from Kant to Russell: Laying the Foundations for Analytic Philosophy, London and New York: Routledge.
- Leal, Fernando and Hubert Marraud, 2022, *How Philosophers Argue: An Adversarial Collaboration on the Russell-Copleston Debate*, Cham, Switzerland: Springer.
- Lebens, Samuel, 2017, Bertrand Russell and the Nature of Propositions: A History and Defence of the Multiple Relation Theory of Judgement, London and New York: Routledge.
- Leithauser, Gladys Garner, and Nadine Cowan Dyer, 1982, "Bertrand Russell and T.S. Eliot: Their Dialogue," *Russell*, 2: 7–28.
- Lewis, John, 1968, *Bertrand Russell: Philosopher and Humanist*, London: Lawrence and Wishart.
- Link, Godehard (ed.), 2004, *One Hundred Years of Russell's Paradox*, Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter.

- Linsky, Bernard, 1990, "Was the Axiom of Reducibility a Principle of Logic?" *Russell*, 10: 125–140; reprinted in A.D. Irvine (ed.), *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, 4 volumes, London: Routledge, 1999, Volume 2, 150–264.
- —, 1999, Russell's Metaphysical Logic, Stanford: CSLI Publications.
- —, 2002, "The Resolution of Russell's Paradox in *Principia Mathematica*," *Philosophical Perspectives*, 16: 395–417.
- —, 2011, The Evolution of Principia Mathematica: Bertrand Russell's Manuscripts and Notes for the Second Edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- —, 2013, "Ernst Schroeder and Zermelo's Anticipation of Russell's Paradox," in Karine Fradet and François Lepage, *La crise des fondements: quelle crise?*, Montréal: Les Cahiers d'Ithaque, 7–23; trans. by Chen Lei as "Luosu Beilun de Yuyanzhe: Shiluode yu Cemeiluo," *Shijie Zhexue*, 3 (2013): 136–144.
- —, and Guido Imaguire (eds.), 2005, *On Denoting 1905–2005*, Munich: Philosophia-Verlag.
- Lockwood, Michael, 1981, "What was Russell's Neutral Monism?" *Midwest Studies in the Philosophy of Science*, 6: 145–158.
- Lycan, William, 1981, "Logical Atomism and Ontological Atoms," *Synthese*, 46: 207–229.
- Maclean, Gülberk Koç, 2014, *Bertrand Russell's Bundle Theory of Particulars*, London and New York: Bloomsbury Academic.
- Mares, Edwin, 2007, "The Fact Semantics for Ramified Type Theory and the Axiom of Reducibility" *Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic*, 48 (2): 237–251.
- Mayo-Wilson, Conor, 2011, "Russell on Logicism and Coherence," in Nicholas Griffin, Bernard Linsky and Kenneth Blackwell (2011) *Principia Mathematica at 100*, in *Russell* (Special Issue), 31(1): 63–79.
- Monk, Ray, 1996, *Bertrand Russell: The Spirit of Solitude*, London: Jonathan Cape.
- —, 2000, Bertrand Russell: The Ghost of Madness, London: Jonathan Cape.
- —, and Anthony Palmer (eds.), 1996, *Bertrand Russell and the Origins of Analytic Philosophy*, Bristol: Thoemmes Press.
- Monro, D.H., 1960, "Russell's Moral Theories," *Philosophy*, 35: 30–50; reprinted in David F. Pears (ed.), *Bertrand Russell: A Collection of Critical Essays*, Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1972, 325–355; and reprinted in A.D. Irvine, *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, Volume 4, New York and London: Routledge, 1999, 65–85.
- Moorehead, Caroline, 1992, *Bertrand Russell*, New York: Viking.
- Nagel, Thomas, 2002, *Concealment and Exposure and Other Essays*, New York: Oxford University Press.

- Nakhnikian, George (ed.), 1974, *Bertrand Russell's Philosophy*, London: Duckworth.
- Nasim, Omar W., 2012, "The Spaces of Knowledge: Bertrand Russell, Logical Construction, and the Classification of the Sciences," *British Journal for the History of Philosophy*, 20: 1163–1182.
- Nobel Media, 2020, "The Nobel Prize in Literature 1950," [Nobel Media 2020 available online].
- Ongley, John, and Rosalind Carey, 2013, *Russell: A Guide for the Perplexed*, London and New York: Bloomsbury.
- Park, Joe, 1963, *Bertrand Russell on Education*, Columbus: Ohio State University Press.
- Patterson, Wayne, 1993, *Bertrand Russell's Philosophy of Logical Atomism*, New York: Lang.
- Pears, David F., 1967, *Bertrand Russell and the British Tradition in Philosophy*, London: Collins.
- — (ed.), 1972, *Bertrand Russell: A Collection of Critical Essays*, New York: Doubleday.
- Perkins, Ray, Jr, 1994, "Bertrand Russell and Preventive War," *Russell*, 14: 135–53.
- Pigden, Charles, 2019, "Two Arguments for Emotivism and a Methodological Moral," *Russell*, 39: 5–35.
- Pitt, Jack, 1975, "Russell on Religion," *International Journal for Philosophy of Religion*, 6: 40–53; reprinted in A.D. Irvine (ed.) 1999, *Bertrand Russell: Critical Assessments*, 4 volumes, London: Routledge, Volume 4, 152–163.
- Pollock W.J., 2022, "Russell versus Donnellan on Descriptions," *Russell*, 42: 40–51.
- Popper, Karl, 1956, "The History of Our Time: An Optimist's View," in *Conjectures and Refutations*, 4th edition, London and Henley: Routlege and Kegan Paul, 1972, 364–76.
- Potter, Michael, 2009, *Wittgenstein's Notes on Logic*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Potter, Michael K., 2006, *Bertrand Russell's Ethics*, London and New York: Continuum Books.
- Proops, Ian, 2006, "Russell's Reasons for Logicism," *Journal of the History of Philosophy*, 44: 267–292.
- Putnam, Hilary, 1967, "The Thesis that Mathematics is Logic," in Ralph Schoenman (ed.), *Bertrand Russell: Philosopher of the Century*, London: Allen and Unwin, 273–303; reprinted in Hilary Putnam, *Mathematics, Matter and Method*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1975, 12–42.

- Quine, W.V., 1938, "On the Theory of Types," *Journal of Symbolic Logic*, 3: 125–139.
- —, 1960, Word and Object, Cambridge: MIT Press.
- —, 1966a, Selected Logic Papers, New York: Random House.
- —, 1966b, Ways of Paradox, New York: Random House.
- —, 1966c, "Russell's Ontological Development," *Journal of Philosophy*, 63: 657–667; reprinted in E.D. Klemke, *Essays on Bertrand Russell*, Urbana, Chicago, London: University of Illinois Press, 3–14.
- Ramsey, Frank P., 1931, *The Foundations of Mathematics*, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner.
- —, 1990, *Philosophical Papers*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Roberts, George W. (ed.), 1979, *Bertrand Russell Memorial Volume*, London: Allen and Unwin.
- Rodríguez-Consuegra, Francisco A., 1991, *The Mathematical Philosophy of Bertrand Russell: Origins and Development*, Basel: Birkhauser; reprinted 1993.
- Russell, Dora, 1975, 1981, 1985, *The Tamarisk Tree*, 3 volumes, New York: Putnam.
- Ryan, Alan, 1988, Bertrand Russell: A Political Life, New York: Hill and Wang.
- Savage, C. Wade, and C. Anthony Anderson (eds.), 1989, *Rereading Russell:* Essays on Bertrand Russell's Metaphysics and Epistemology, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Schilpp, Paul Arthur (ed.), 1944, *The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell*, Chicago: Northwestern University.
- Schoenman, Ralph (ed.), 1967, *Bertrand Russell: Philosopher of the Century*, London: Allen and Unwin.
- Schultz, Bart, 1992, "Bertrand Russell in Ethics and Politics," *Ethics*, 102: 594–634.
- Shapiro, Stewart (ed.), 2005, *The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Mathematics and Logic*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Slater, John G., 1994, *Bertrand Russell*, Bristol: Thoemmes.
- Soames, Scott, 2014, *The Analytic Tradition in Philosophy* (Volume 1: The Founding Giants. Princeton), Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Stevens, Graham, 2005, *The Russellian Origins of Analytical Philosophy*, London and New York: Routledge.
- —, 2011, *The Theory of Descriptions*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Stone, I.F., 1981, "Bertrand Russell as a Moral Force in World Politics," *Russell*, 1: 7–25.

- Stone, Peter, 2003, "Ray Monk and the Politics of Bertrand Russell," *Russell*, 23: 82–91.
- Strawson, Peter F., 1950, "On Referring," *Mind*, 59: 320–344; reprinted in Anthony Flew (ed.), *Essays in Conceptual Analysis*, London: Macmillan, 1960, 21–52, and reprinted in E.D. Klemke (ed.), *Essays on Bertrand Russell*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1970, 147–172.
- —, 1984, "First Steps in Superiority," *Times Literary Supplement*, 3 February 1984, 104.
- Sullivan, Arthur, 2013, Reference and Structure in the Philosophy of Language: A Defense of the Russellian Orthodoxy, London and New York: Routledge.
- Swanson, Carolyn, 2011, *Reburial of Nonexistents: Reconsidering the Meinong-Russell Debate*, Amsterdam/New York: Rodopi.
- —, 2019, "Russell," in G. Oppy (ed.), A Companion to Atheism and Philosophy, Oxford: Wiley, 83–96.
- Tait, Katharine, 1975, *My Father Bertrand Russell*, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Thomas, John E., and Kenneth Blackwell (eds.), 1976, *Russell in Review*, Toronto: Samuel Stevens, Hakkert and Company.
- Times of London, The, 1970, "Earl Russell, OM FRS", *The Times*, 03 February (issue 57784), 12.
- Tully, Robert E., 1993, "Three Studies of Russell's Neutral Monism", *Russell*, 13: 5–35, 185–202.
- Urquhart, Alasdair, 1988, "Russell's Zig-Zag Path to the Ramified Theory of Types," *Russell*, 8: 82–91.
- Vellacott, Jo, 1980, Bertrand Russell and the Pacifists in the First World War, Brighton, Sussex: Harvester Press.
- Wahl, Russell, 2011, "The Axiom of Reducibility," in Nicholas Griffin, Bernard Linsky and Kenneth Blackwell (2011) *Principia Mathematica at 100*, in *Russell* (Special Issue), 31(1): 45–62.
- — (ed.), 2019, *The Bloomsbury Companion to Bertrand Russell*, New York and London: Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Weidlich, Thom, 2000, *Appointment Denied: The Inquisition of Bertrand Russell*, Amherst, New York: Prometheus Books.
- Weitz, Morris, 1944, "Analysis and the Unity of Russell's Philosophy," in Paul Arthur Schilpp (ed.), *The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell*, 3rd edn, New York: Tudor, 1951, 55–121.
- Willis, Kirk 2002, "Russell in the Lords", *Russell*, 22(2): 97–200.
- Wittgenstein, Ludwig, 1921, *Logisch-philosophische Abhandlung*; trans. as *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1922.

- —, 1956, *Remarks on the Foundations of Mathematics*, Oxford: Blackwell.
- Wilczek, Gerhard, 2010, *Important Scientists and Philosophers of Our Times*, Munich: Buch & Media.
- Wood, Alan, 1957, Bertrand Russell: The Passionate Sceptic, London: Allen and Unwin.
- Zalta, Edward, 2024, "Gottlob Frege," Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2024 Edition), Edward N. Zalta and Uri Nodelman (eds.), URL <a href="https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2024/entries/frege/">https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2024/entries/frege/</a>>.

## Academic Tools

- ¶ How to cite this entry.
- Preview the PDF version of this entry at the Friends of the SEP Society.
- Rook up topics and thinkers related to this entry at the Internet Philosophy Ontology Project (InPhO).
- PPEnhanced bibliography for this entry at PhilPapers, with links to its database.

## Other Internet Resources

- Bertrand Russell (BBC In Our Time, 2012)
- <u>Bertrand Russell</u> (Mathematics Genealogy Project)
- Bertrand Russell (National Portrait Gallery)
- Bertrand Russell (University of St Andrew's MacTutor History of Mathematics Archive)
- Bertrand Russell Archives
- Bertrand Russell Collected Letters
- Bertrand Russell Collected Papers
- Bertrand Russell Gallery
- Bertrand Russell Research Centre
- Bertrand Russell Society
- Bertrand Russell Society Quarterly
- Bertrand Russell's Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy
- Bertrand Russell's Nobel Prize in Literature (1950)
- Copleston–Russell Debate on the Existence of God (1948) (The Daily Hatch)
- Russell: The Journal of Bertrand Russell Studies
- Writings by Bertrand Russell

https://iep.utm.edu/russ-eth/

# A Conversation with Bertrand Russell (1952)

Romney Wheeler interviews British philosopher, logician, mathematician, historian, and social critic Bertrand Russell at Russell's home in Surrey, England.

<u>Visit these Web Pages to see the Video</u>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xL\_sMXfzzyA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IUtUFeprBiM

0

# Some Important Web Pages

https://users.drew.edu/jlenz/brs-about-br.html
https://www.lse.ac.uk/about-lse/lse-people/Bertrand-Russell
https://humanists.uk/humanism/the-humanist-tradition/20th-century-humanism/bertrand-russell/

https://mlpp.pressbooks.pub/introphil/chapter/bertrand-russell/https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/person/mp03901/bertra

nd-arthur-william-russell-3rd-earl-russell https://encyclopedia.pub/entry/35191

@@@@@@@@@@@@@

WARRIOR FOR PEACE AND THE END TO WAR

Bertrand Russell

ttps://globalgovernanceforum.org/visionary/bertrand-russell/

Bertrand Arthur William Russell, (1872-1970), mathematician-philosopher, essayist-historian and winner of the 1950 Nobel Prize for literature for championing "humanitarian ideals and freedom of thought." When Russell was eleven years old, his brother introduced him to the work of <u>Euclid</u>, which he described as "one of the great events of my life, as dazzling as first love." But his lifelong involvement in mathematics was matched by his social concerns and his passionate commitment to freedom of speech. Born into a British aristocratic family, one with highly unorthodox overtones, including an atheist father and feminist grandmother, he became known for his keen

interests in political and social theory. At various points in his life he considered himself to be a liberal, a socialist and a pacifist, although he confessed that his skeptical nature had led him to feel that he had "never been any of these things, in any profound sense."

During World War I, Russell was dismissed from Trinity College for his <u>pacifist</u> <u>activities</u>. In 1917, he played a significant role in the *Leeds Convention*, a gathering of a thousand "anti-war socialists," and was later convicted and imprisoned for publicly protesting the entry into the war by the United States on the side of the United Kingdom.

Supported enthusiastically by his fellow faculty members, Russell was reinstated at the university in 1919, but resigned shortly thereafter, to devote himself to the exploration of communism in Russia, which he had at first supported, and later in China. He came away from both these lengthy travels disillusioned with communism, and instead returned to England to found an experimental school. Later, in the years before the onset of World War II, Russell taught the science of power at the London School of Economics and philosophy at the University of Chicago and UCLA.

Russell opposed the rearming of Britain against <u>Nazi Germany</u>, suggesting instead that, in order to avoid all-out war, if the Germans invaded England, they should be "treated as visitors and invited to dine with the prime minister." But he soon concluded that a take-over of Europe by Hitler would be a permanent threat to democracy and by 1943, declared that "war was always a great evil, but in some particularly extreme circumstances, it may be the lesser of two evils."

By war's end, and already world-famous outside academic circles, he had authored his famous *History of Western Philosophy*. In a 1948 speech, when only the U.S. possessed the atomic bomb, Russell argued that if the <u>USSR</u>'s aggression continued, it would be morally worse to go to war after that country possessed an <u>atomic bomb</u> than before it possessed one, insisting that if the USSR had no bomb, the West's victory would come more swiftly and with fewer casualties than if there were atomic weapons on both sides. At a time of Soviet aggression towards countries in Eastern Europe, some understood Russell to approve a <u>first strike</u> in a war with the USSR. However, after the atomic explosions over <u>Hiroshima</u> and <u>Nagasaki</u>, he clarified that he had meant only that it was morally justified to go to war against the USSR using atomic bombs *before* the USSR possessed them. After the USSR carried out <u>its nuclear tests</u>, Russell advocated the complete abolition of atomic weapons. In 1943, to allay any misunderstanding of his position, he wrote:

There are causes, but only a very few, for which it is worthwhile to fight; but whatever the cause, and however justifiable the war, war brings about such great evils that it is of immense importance to find ways short of war in which the things worth fighting for can be secured. I think it is worthwhile to fight to prevent England and America being conquered by the Nazis, but it would be far better if this end could be secured without war. For this, two things are necessary. First, the creation of an international government, possessing a monopoly of armed force, and guaranteeing freedom from aggression to every country; second, that wars (other than civil wars) are justified when, and only when, they are fought in defence of the international law established by the international authority. Wars will cease when, and only when, it becomes evident beyond reasonable doubt that in any war the aggressor will be defeated.

# Bertrand Russell, "The Future of Pacifism"

Russell spent the 1950s and 1960s engaged in political causes primarily related to <u>nuclear disarmament</u> and opposing the <u>Vietnam War</u>. The 1955 <u>Russell–Einstein Manifesto</u> called for nuclear disarmament and was signed by eleven of the most prominent nuclear physicists and intellectuals of the time.

In 1956, Russell viewed European imperialism in the Middle East as another reminder of the pressing need for a more effective mechanism of international governance, stating that national sovereignty should be restricted only in such places as the <u>Suez Canal</u> area "where general interest is involved." In 1957, he addressed President <u>Dwight D. Eisenhower</u> and Premier <u>Nikita Khrushchev</u>, urging a summit to consider "the conditions of co-existence." When Khrushchev responded positively, Russell proposed a cessation of all nuclear-weapons production, even outlining the order in which various nations should proceed to disarm. When asked by <u>The New Republic</u> to elaborate on his views on world peace, he urged the cessation of all nuclear-weapons testing, of all flights by planes armed with nuclear weapons and the

destruction of all <u>hydrogen bombs</u>, with the number of conventional nuclear devices limited to ensure a balance of power. He proposed the reunification of Germany, with a neutral zone established in Central Europe, with each of Germany, Poland, <u>Hungary</u>, and <u>Czechoslovakia</u> freed of foreign troops and influence, and prohibited from forming alliances with countries outside the zone. He urged the creation of a UN peacekeeping force to guard Israel's frontiers and Western recognition of the <u>People's Republic of China</u>, to be admitted to the UN with a permanent seat on the <u>UN Security Council</u>. In 1962, in the midst of the Cuban crisis, he penned an urgent telegram to <u>President Kennedy</u>: "YOUR ACTION DESPERATE. THREAT TO HUMAN SURVIVAL. NO CONCEIVABLE JUSTIFICATION. CIVILIZED MAN CONDEMNS IT. WE WILL NOT HAVE MASS MURDER. ULTIMATUM MEANS WAR... END THIS MADNESS."

Russell defined his conception of world government and its purpose succinctly:

A much more desirable way of securing world peace would be by a voluntary agreement among nations to pool their armed forces and submit to an agreed International Authority. This may seem, at present, a distant and Utopian prospect, but there are practical politicians who think otherwise. A World Authority, if it is to fulfill its function, must have a legislature and an executive and irresistible military power. All nations would have to agree to reduce national armed forces to the level necessary for internal police action. No nation should be allowed to retain nuclear weapons or any other means of wholesale destruction. . . . In a world where separate nations were disarmed, the military forces of the World Authority would not need to be very large and would not constitute an onerous burden upon the various constituent nations.

— Bertrand Russell, Has Man a Future?

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

# THE BERTRAND RUSSELL SOCIETY

https://bertrandrussellsociety.org/

Welcome to the website of the Bertrand Russell Society! The Bertrand Russell Society, a non-profit scholarly society, was founded in 1974. Since its inception, its organizational mission has been threefold:

- 1. to promote interest in the life and work of Bertrand Russell (1872–1970)
- 2. to bring together persons interested in any aspect of the foregoing
- 3. to promote causes that Russell championed

Our motto is:

# "The good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge."

Our international organization has members from the four corners of the world. What unites us all is a desire to promote the aims of the Bertrand Russell Society, and a desire to live a good life: one inspired by love and guided by knowledge, as Russell says.

You can browse our website to see our current and past membership and officers, and the activities that the Russell Society supports. You can see Russell Society news updates here. And we encourage you to join! There is in our world too much hate and not enough love, too much ignorance and not enough knowledge. Our Society's members do what we can to bring more love and more knowledge to our global and local communities.



# Visit the Web Page to enjoy:

(1) 437 Images/photos (2) 49 Events (3) 13 Videos

https://www.gettyimages.in/search/2/image?family=editorial&phrase=bertrand%20russell

# Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

https://www.russfound.org/

# **Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation**



Welcome to the website of the Bertrand Russell Peace
Foundation. Launched in 1963, the Foundation was established to
carry forward Russell's work for peace, human rights and social
justice. More than fifty years later, our work continues.

Here, you will also find information about our journal, *The Spokesman*, and links to our publications website <u>Spokesman</u>

<u>Books</u> and our <u>Online Bookshop</u>

- Home
- About
- The Spokesman
- European Nuclear Disarmament
- The Russell Tribunal on Palestine
- Links
- Contact

# **Bertrand Russell 150**



Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Bertrand Russell

Join us on Wednesday 18 May from 12.30pm for readings and recollections in the Bertrand Russell Room, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London

With Michael Mears as Bertrand Russell, Caroline Moorehead (Russell's biographer), Rick Lewis (Philosophy Now magazine), Tony Simpson and Tom Unterrainer (Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation). Followed by a picnic in Red Lion Square (Please bring your own!) and a walk through

Russell's Bloomsbury to launch a new Chapter of the Bertrand Russell Society.

Please register as spaces are limited.

## Contact:

The Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, tel. 0115 9708318,

email: tonysimpson@russfound.org,

Twitter: @SpokesmanBooks, Web: spokesmanbooks.org

This new issue of <u>The Spokesman</u> can be purchased from our sister website, www.spokesmanbookshop.org

# PERMANENT EUROPEAN UNION CITIZENSHIP

## **EUROPEAN CITIZENS' INITIATIVE**

The European Commission has registered this text, which is open for endorsement online via www.eucitizen2017.org:

EU citizens elect the European Parliament and participate in its work, thus exercising treaty rights, enhancing Union democracy, and reinforcing its citizenship. Noting the ECJ's view of Union citizenship as a 'fundamental status' of nationals of Member States, and that Brexit will strip millions of EU citizens of this status and their vote in European elections, requests the Commission propose means to avoid risk of collective loss of EU citizenship and rights, and assure all EU citizens that, once attained, such status is permanent and their rights acquired.



**Ken Coates Memorial Lecture** 



Frances O'Grady, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, gave the inaugural Ken Coates Memorial Lecture at The University of Nottingham on Wednesday 3 June 2015. The lecture was on the subject 'The future of the left – where next for Britain's labour movement?'

Watch the video recording here.

Ken Coates died on 27 June 2010, in his eightieth year. He was a prolific author whose work included the Penguin Classic, *Poverty: The Forgotten Englishmen*, about the St Ann's district of Nottingham, co-authored with Richard Silburn. The Times commented: "Writing with compassion, style, wit and an almost complete lack of jargon, (they) present us with inescapable facts which must remould our thinking and our actions."

During the 1960s, **Bertrand Russell invited Ken Coates** to work with him at the **Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation**. This was to lead to location of the Foundation's offices in Nottingham, where they remain to this day. Ken Coates edited *The Spokesman*, the Foundation's journal, for 40 years; he also directed the Foundation's activities, such as launching the **Appeal for European Nuclear Disarmament** in 1980, which ultimately led to the removal of a category of nuclear weapons from Europe in accordance with the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. That significant disarmament achievement is once again under threat as international tensions worsen. Ken also established the **Institute for Workers' Control** in the 1960s, which organised a series of influential conferences during the following decades, several of which took place in Nottingham, addressing aspects of industrial and political democracy. **Tony Benn** was one among many political associates who participated.

Many people will remember Ken for his adult education classes at the Workers' Education Association in Shakespeare Street and elsewhere. He was an industrial tutor for many years, and became a Special Professor of Adult Education at the University of Nottingham when he was elected to the European Parliament in 1989. During the next ten years, he chaired the Parliament's Human Rights and Employment Committees. His work for full employment and a New Deal for Europe, in conjunction with Jacques Delors and Stuart Holland, continues to attract attention in the current era of austerity and mass unemployment in many European countries.

# memorials for peace and war

https://menwhosaidno.org/PPU/memorials/peace/london/russell.html



BERTRAND RUSSELL Red Lion Square, London WC1. 1982

Bertrand Russell was a world-renowned philosopher, writer and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature. During World War I his activities as a pacifist resulted in his being fined and in 1916, dismissed from his lectureship and imprisoned for six months in 1918. While in prison he wrote the Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy and started reading for his work The Analysis of Mind.

In 1954 he made his famous 'MAN'S PERIL' broadcast on the BBC, condemning the Bikini H-bomb tests. This led to the <u>Russell-Einstein statement</u> of protest by Nobel scientists, to the Pugwash Conferences of scientists from both East and West.

In 1958 he became president of the newly launched Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament from which he resigned in 1960 and formed the more militant <u>Committee of 100</u> which he went on to lead in campaigns of civil

disobedience in protest at Britain's atomic weapons. He led mass sit-ins in 1961 that brought him a two-month prison sentence, which was reduced to seven days on health grounds. (1872-1970)

(@)^^^^^(@)









